SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1994,

Superspites by Matt Post-Paid. BAILT Per Year
BUNDAY, Per Year
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 70 1 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, For Month, ...... WEEKLY, Per Year.

tage to Fereign Countries arided, THE SUN, New York city.

Legal Naws. The City and Roburban News Eureau of the Carron Furse and New York Americant Parks is at 21 to 18 Ann airest. All information and Comments for public use instantly disseminated to the passe of the whoir country.

### This Year and Thereafter.

The Washington Post, an independent journal, which lives in the very presence of the Administration, makes some comments opon Democratic matters in New York which concern seriously the party at large :

"It will be interesting to watch the course of the deministration Democrats in New York as regards be campaign of Mr. Huz. That the heatility of those Democrate can defeat him everybody understands.
That the Administration can prevent or inspire such hostility is equally beyond question. The country, therefore, will observe the changing phases and developments of the campaign with peculiar administration.

Big. 1. Muna's election will be accepted as final proof of the Administration's party loyally, and his future as the result of the Administration's unfriendly effort."

If the "Administration Democrats" can everthrow the party organization in New York this year, it will be because of the tremendous assistance they have made for themselves by pursuing a national policy which has already buried the Democracy of Vermont and Maine well-nigh out of sight. Out of their own strength the Mugwump combination, as an antagonist of the Democratic party, has from the first been a dismal and pitiable failure. It is impossible to say beforehand how insatiable is the Mugwump thirst to bring ruin upon everything not conducive to Mugwump glory, and what, behind the mask of sullenness, will be the aim of Mugwump activity in the approaching campaign. But we must tell Democrata, in the State of New York and in every other State, that the defeat of the Democratic party here this fall will, as conclusively as the event of to-day can affect that of to-morrow, make it impossible to elect a Democratic President two years hence. The Democratic party, if it is to win in

1896, must win on the ideas expressed by Benator HILL during the late session of Congreas. It must be identified with the principles of equal rights, of common sense, and fairness to all. A new Democratic party cannot be made over again out of populistic Westernism. Leaving New York's electoral vote out from the programme of any such delusive combination, would count less toward its defeat than leaving out what this State stands for. The inflammatory anarchistic Populism, such as carried the State of Illinois, for instance, for CLEVE-LAND and Homestead in 1892, cannot succeed again or even dare to show itself.

If HILL, now the Democratic candidate for Governor because he was the almost passionate choice of the State Convention. and because in politics he is of the bold and unselfish kind to face any difficulty when called upon, is to be beaten in November, and New York is to be put in the Republican column, the consequences will be apt to be much graver and further reaching to the national Democracy than the loss of a great State Government, or even the loss of a national election two years hence.

#### Frevent the Enforcement of the Income Tax!

The Lynchburg Netce, an able and faithful organ of the Virginia Democracy, thus sppeals to us to let up on the bunco tariff law and its damnable income tax:

"It is astonishing to see such a prominent paper as THE NEW YORK SON constantly warring upon the year tartif and its authors, when it well knows that, however objectionable it may be In some respects to some portions of the Demo-cressa party, there is no chance to abolish if or adopt a new and better one for at least two or three years the law is just so much damage done the Democratic perig in the very midst of a battle for a new Congress, and without effecting any possible change in the pre-ent state of things. Tax Sun has too much intelligence, ald think, to thus throw the influence of its the present, when union and harmony are the essen-tial elements of success in New York and everywhere size. We venture to say that Senator Zitz, though the only Democrat in the Senate who voted against the tariff bill, is not going to make his hostility to the measure the ground of his warfare in the present camsaign. Not a bit of it; nor should Tax sun do any

What is necessary is to return Representatives in the new Congress who are inflexibly opposed to the enforcement of the income tax provision, which was put into the new tariff law by Populist and sham Democrats in the last session. That provision cannot be put in force without new legislation; and if the sham Democrats who voted for it should all be left out in the coming election, and sincere Democrats of the HILL stamp be put in their places, they will not be in a hurry to complete their fatal work. Thus the Democracy will escape the ruin which must follow from fixing such an absurdity upon the country even for the next five years.

Away with the Populistic income tax!

# Grover Cleveland and Samoa.

Candor requires us to say that since the moon began to shine upon this globe, no idiot has ever appeared in politics quite so daft as the man who compiled the so-called Democratic Campaign Book of 1894. He actually offers to the public as a Democratic campaign document Secretary GRESHAM's report recommending the repudiation of this country's obligations under the Berlin Treaty of 1889; and, respecting Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S attempt to set aside that treaty by his own irresponsible volition, he remarks with unequalled fatuity:

"It is a matter of supreme satisfaction that our Government did not assume to earry out her part of this agreement, but has abandoned the same."

Cau impudence or ignorance go further? A matter of supreme satisfaction that the Chief Executive of this nation, without conautting Congress and in defiance of his own previous declarations, should undertake to nullify a treaty negotiated by this Government with England and Germany, and duly ratified, as the Constitution requires, by the Senate of the United States!

The story is as shameful as it is astonish ing, but it ought to be kept out of Demoeratic campaign books.

When Mr. OLEVELAND was President beform and when Mr. Bayand was Secretary of State and Mr. WHITSEY Secretary of the Navy, Germany was bent on colotital extension, and was intriguing deeply and darkly to get hold of the Samoan falsade almost the only valuable group in the South Pacific which at that time had not been appropriated by any European power. The interest of the United sastes la Samoan independence was both

nore important case of Japan. The Samoan native Government looked to the United States as its best friend in the world, and as the protector of its autonomy. Citizens of the United States had acquired large possessions in Samos; and, beyond this, our Government had achieved by treaty the right to occupy as a naval station Pago-Pago bay, the most valuable harbor and station open to us anywhere in the Pacific south of the equator.

The German agents in Samoa instigated a rebellion against our friend, MALIETOA, the legitimate King, setting up m bls rival TAMASESE, a puppet of their own. Their plan was to make a pretext for interfering in TAMASESE's behalf as against MALIETOA, and for turning German guns upon the Island with a view to planting the German flag on the whole group, Pago-Pago barbor included. Part of the plan was carried out. The main purpose was blocked by the indignant sentiment that stirred this country from one end to another, when the true object of the German machinations was disclosed; and, it is just to add, partly by the attitude and policy of Mr. CLEVELAND'S first Administration.

Toward King MALIETOA himself Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. BAYARD were guilty of a gross breach of faith, such as will make the cheeks of every honest American burn when the facts are fully understood. Mr. BATARD had invited England and Germany to a conference at Washington with the proper intention of preventing the seizure of Samoa by any one power and of establishing a joint protectorate by which the independence of the islands might be preserved. Meanwhile Germany was pushing the cause of the rebel TAMASESE and getting ready to send out ships of war. MALIETOA was in a position to put down the rebellion. Mr. BAYARD regarded it as of the first importance that there should be no fighting in Samon while the conference was pending Under instructions from Secretary BAYARD. Consul-General SEWALL went to the King and urged him in the name of our Government to refrain from fighting, promising that the conference would arrange Samoan affairs for the best interest of the Samoans Mr. SEWALL himself is the witness. As to what happened, here is his account:

"I went at once to the King, whom I found at his eamp with his armed followers, ready and eager to proceed against those in rebellion about him, and rush them, as he was able to do.

"In the name of my Government I delivered my message, and pleaded with the King to maintain peace. He replied that he believed the Germans were oming to make war upon him with the rebels, and he wished to disperse these before the ships could arrive I told him to dismiss his fears, that my Government ould not allow him to suffer through obedience to

hen in defence of the women and children. He promsed this, he said, out of his great respect and love for the Government of the United States, and he kept his

" In exactly one month all that the King had foretold came true. Six German war ships arrived at Apia; in the name of the German Emperor war was declared upon the unfortunate King, and the German puppet [Tamasmix] was by the ships brought to Apia and installed under their guns. Matteros, the King, was driven to the mountains, where his people gath-

"Hourly they came to me for news of the confer ence, which, on the assurance of Mr. Bayann, I had promised them would protect their rights, and no sews came. Malieroa had kept his word. Mr. Hayann and the President had not kept theirs. The demand rith this demand satisfied they agreed to cease hos-

"At last, after weary watching and waiting, against the entrenties of his people, Mainton decided to give himself up to save bloodshed."

Then the King, who had trusted in the good faith of Mr. CLEVELAND's Administration, addressed to Consul-General SEWALL this pathetic letter:

"I, MALIETOA, the King of Samoa, I write this letter o you because I am now to great distress on accounof Taxasure and other chiefs; also, when they con merced there troubles my dealer, indeed, was to pun-ish them and put an end to the rebellion which they ad raised, but I yielded to the advices of the British and American Consuls. For assistance and protection was offered to me and my Government if I would no was offered to me and my Government if I would not do anything that would cause war in my coun-try. Ealying upon these directions, I did not put down the rebellion. Now war has been raised against me by the Emperor of Germany, and they have made Tanassez King of Sanon. The German forces and the adherents of Tam sees threatened to make war on all my people wh

would not acknowledge Tamasese as King. I do no know what wrongful act I have done, and do hereb protest against the action done by Germany. But the German dovernment is strong, and I, indeed, am weak; therefore ! yield to their strength in order that my people may live and not be slaughtered.
"I desire to remind you of the promises so frequently made by your dovernment, and trust that you cause these sastrances to come to pass in ord

ause the lives and liberties of my chiefs and people May you live. I am, "Maljeroa, King of Samoa."

Continuing Mr. SEWALL's narrative: "Here was a man whom Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. BAYARD had betrayed, through myself as an funcent instrument. By Mr. CLEVELAND's direct and unsoletted interference through the instructions I had obeyed—instructions which the record shows were tent at the request of the German Foreign Office— through the complicity of Great Eritain, the Government of Malikroa had been overthrown and Malikroa himself had become an exile. What did Mr. Clays-LAND when the German war ship that carried Malik-roa steamed away from his beautiful islands to deposit its unfortunate prisoner at the deadly Cameroon Not a finger did he raise in behalf of this man who faith in his word had brought him to a fate worse than death in the eyes of a Samoan."

Such is the story of the interference of Mr. CLEVELAND and his first Secretary of State in the internal affairs of the little island kingdom, concerning which Mr. CLEVELAND's second Secretary of State, the Hon. WALTER Q. GRESHAM, now remarks:

"Every nation, and especially every strong nation, nust sometimes be conscious of an impulse to rush uto difficulties that do not concern it, except in a highly imaginary way. To restrain the induly such a propensity is not only the part of wisdom, but a duty we owe to the world as an example of the strength, the moderation, and the beneficence of popular Government."

Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. BAYARD were guilty of interference and perfidy so far as MALIETOA was concerned; but on the main question of the preservation of Samoan inlependence against Germany's designs, their policy was firm and patriotic, so far as words went. From the beginning to the end of CLEVELAND's first term, the Administration's Samoan policy was in accord with Secretary BAYARD's declaration of June 19, 1885;

"The moral interests of the United States with respect to the Islands of the Pacific, necessarily dependent in greater or less degree on our American system of commonwealing, would counsel us to look with con ceru on any movement by which the independence of those Pacific nationalities might be extinguished by their passage under the domination of a foreign rowereign; and this would be equally true of possible Eng

Secretary WHITNEY wrote on Jan. 5, 1889 "It appears that the conquest of these islands is innded by the German Government. A harbor at Samoa will become of national consequence to us i the future as a naval power. If the islands are to g under German dominion it would cease to be of use."

And in Mr. CLEVELAND's special message Congress, written only six weeks before the end of his first term, the President summed up his policy concerning Samoa in the subjoined paragraph:

"Acting within the restraints which our Constit tion and laws have placed upon executive power. I have insisted that the autonomy and independence of fluores should be structured occording to of which we have reason to complain, such Firzeimmone himself is a puzzle.

the treates made with firmon by the powers named, and their understandings and agreements with eac other. I have protested against every act apparentl tenting is an opposite direction."

The preservation of Samoan independen and autonomy, for which Mr. CLEVELAND labored during his first term, was accomplished by the Berlin treaty, negotiated during the term of his successor, President HARRISON. The Berlin conference did precisely what Mr. BATARD's Washington conference had failed to effect. The Berlin treaty, furthermore, cured as far as was possible the grievous wrong inflicted upon MALIETOA by Mr. CLEVELAND's breach of faith and astonishing personal apathy. Germany was compelled to release the King from exile, and to return him to Samoa, physically a wreck of his former self. Our Government undertook, in connection with Great Britain and Germany, to maintain Samoa's Independence. This was the success of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Samoan policy; it is merely an accident of chronology that the success was not accomplished until after he had cone out of office.

Can it be believed, in view of this brief recital of facts, that this same Mr. CLEVE-LAND, with a different Secretary of State, should propose to abandon Samos, to repudiate solely by Executive action the solemn obligations of the Berlin treaty, and to surrender Pago-Pago harbor, in order to show the world "an example of the strength, the moderation, and the beneficence of popuar government !" Can it be believed that a Democratic campaign book, published by authority of the Democratic Congressional Committee, should eulogise this same Mr. CLEVELAND for trying to break the Berlin reaty, and should parade as "a matter of supreme satisfaction" the fact that "our Government did not assume to carry out ber part of his agreement, but has abandoned the same ?"

## Senator Higgins on Continental Union.

We print elsewhere the remarkable speech delivered the other day at Ogdensburgh by Senator ANTHONY HIGGINS of Delaware. Never has any one brought out with nore lucidity and force the advanages that would be derived by both countries from a voluntary political union of Canada with the United States. The attainment of such a result can be, as two peoples are impelled toward it not only y geographical propinquity and community of race, language, and institutions, but by commercial and industrial interests of the strongest kind.

Senator Higgins does not underrate the value of the concession gratuitously made to Canada by the American Congress in those particulars of the GORMAN tariff which affect Canadian products. He shows that the duties on food staples and forage, as now reduced, are far from counterbalancing the lower prices at which the farmers of the Dominion are able to sell their commodities. Touching this point he quotes the computation of Mr. JOSEPH NIMMO, formerly Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, that owing to the difference in the price of land and rate of wages the cost of agricultural production in the State of New York is about 44 per cent. greater than in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The average ad valorem duties levied on Canadian products by the recent tariff do not half offset that difference in first cost. It is, therefore, a great boon which the farmers of the Dominion have received from the Democratic party at the expense of American agriculturists in the States upon our northern border.

But, as was pointed out at Ogdensburgh the Canadians cannot count on the duration of the benefits accruing to them from the GORMAN act. Should the Republicans regain control of the Federal Government in 1896 they would undoubtedly listen to the peremptory demand for relief from unfair competition which would be made by farmers in New York and other border States. It would be an act of folly for Canadians to embark additional capital in agriculture on the assumption that a continuous American market will be assured to them by our fluctuating tariff legislation. Equally have made some practical suggestion here, illusory would be the hope of securing free access to the American consumer by treaty. Since the abrogation of the ELGIN reciprocity treaty, two attempts have been made by British and Canadian diplomatists to bring about a similar interchange of products, but both failed. There is one way, and one way only, by which the Dominion producers can gain free and perpetual admittance to the markets of the United States, namely, by the entrance of the Canadian provinces into the American Union as free and equal States under the Federal

Constitution.

The grievous injury done to American common carriers by the Canadian Pacific Railway through the privilege given it of tures or to the ministerial profession. transporting goods in bond from one part of the United States to another, or of competing, in other words, for our inter-State traffic, is discussed at length by the He reminds us that, since Senator. the foundation of our constitutional government, not a pound of freight in our coastwise commerce, or inter-State maritime trade, can be carried in other than ocean or on the lakes. How comes it, then, that freight between our States is carried through Canada on Canadian railways? Simply by a permissive Federal statute and a Treasury regulation that the Secretary of the Treasury may wipe out at any moment. It is not denied by Senator HIGGINS that in its origin the practice seemed unobjectionable. Its purpose was to permit freight to be transported across the isthmus of Ontario, from Niagara Falls to Detroit, so as to shorten the route west. But in 1866, when the statute was enacted permitting American goods to be carried across Canadian territory, no one dreamed of the use to which it would be put by the Canadian Pacific Railway. This road was constructed, so far as the Dominion is concerned, not for a commercial, but for a political and strategic purpose. It was built to weld together the disjointed members of the Canadian confederation, and MONS'S as great as ten is to one, he might still hold them by bands of steel in fealty to the British Crown. It was designed to be a and padded prize ring is now a great field capital link in the military and naval cordon by which the United States are encompassed. Those are the prime aims of the Canadian Pacific, and so long as these are attained, any commercial profit acquired at the cost of American common carriers is pure gain. Unable to earn axle grease by Canadian traffic, it can afford always to underbid its the job may not be worth the risk. Be-American competitors trammelled as these are by the long and short haul and antipooling clauses of the inter-State act; for however low may be the rate the Canadian road is compelled to make, it is just that much better off than the zero or rather the

minus figure which is the outcome of its

Canadian business.

as the refusal of the Dominion to exclude Chinese, the imposition of heavy does on American fishermen instead of the common rights of hospitality in Canadian ports, and the disposition to discriminate against American vessels on the Welland Canal. But, after all, these grievances seem trifles in comparison with the tremendous loss, and, so to speak, strangulation, inflicted upon Canada by that complete exclusion of her products from American markets which, in the absence of political union, is certain sooner or later to recur. That is why the Canadians are incalculably more deeply interested in continental union than are the

citizens of the United States. There is good ground for the Senator's assertion that had the Canadian provinces been left free to unite with the thirteen colonies in 1783, they would now have contained not 5,000,000, but 15,000,000 inbabitants.

#### Strange Words of a Clergyman.

There was a strange and novel suggestion nade by the Rev. Dr. BRIGGS of this city in the speech which he delivered last Tuesday a religious meeting in Greenfield, Mass He suggested that at least one-half of the ministers of the churches ought to stop preaching, leave their pulpits, and give up the clerical profession! "The Protestants, he said, "could well dispense with 50,000 of their 99,000 clergymen in this country;" and, in the course of his argument, he reiter ated this remark with the utmost emphasis: I confidently assert that we can spare 50,000 of our 99,000 clergymen!" He also maintained that far too much capital is invested in the church edifices in which these ministers preach. "There are \$549,000,000 thus invested," he said, "or \$200,000,000 more than are necessary. The statistics of our Protestant churches," he continued, "are startling; and the bankruptcy of many of them is inevitable unless there be a change."

Truly, these are strange utterances for this Protestant minister, who, though under a cloud, yet wears the title of "Reverand is a professor in the Union Theological Seminary of this city.

The Rev. Dr. BRIGGS is inexact in his figures. The number of Protestant ministers in the country is far beyond 99,000, and the amount of capital invested in the he says, only a question of time, since the churches erected for these ministers is a good deal less than he believes it to be. But these errors are of no great consequence The main thing is that he would at once cut down the number of ministers by one-half, and reduce by over one-third the capital put into ecclesiastical buildings.

What can the Rev. Dr. BRIGGS mean by this extraordinary assault upon the minitry of the Protestant denominations? Has the fact that so very few of the Protestant ministers of the country accepted his own deductions from the "higher criticism" of the Bible anything to do with it? Does he believe that there is too much preaching of the ordinary kind, or that one-half the ministers are incompetent, or that the fruits of their labors are not sufficient to cover the enormous cost? Dr. BRIGOS himself is an influential member of the faculty of an institution in which young men are prepared for the service of the Presbyterian ministry; and he has had the opportunity of know ing whereof he speaks. We may perhaps infer from one part of his discourse that the ministers have too easy places; for he says that the "average number of communicants to each Protestant clergyman is only 142," so that if one-half the ministers were cut off, the average number of communicants to each one of those that were left would be 284, a number yet far too small, it seems to us, for an energetic and hard-working minister.

But the theological professor did not speak clearly, or with precision, upon this point. Dr. BRIGGS gave no hint as to what the 90,000 superfluous ministers are to do when they leave their pulpits, or in what way they are to look for the means of livelihood It would not be easy for 90,000 unemployed preachers to get work in these hard times from which they would derive as good an income as they have got for clerical service. We should think that Dr. BRIGGS might perhaps one for the founding of a ministerial colony in the woods, where, by farming, fishing, and hunting, its members could earn their own living, and practise the faith which formerly they preached.

Perhaps, again, Dr. Briggs may never have thought that if the ministers are reduced by one-half, the theological professors also must needs be reduced by one-half; and where then will he be?

One thing is certain, that the 90,000 ministers whom Dr. BRIGGS would throw out of work will stand up in solid array against his proposition, and will be more determined than ever in their opposition to the higher Briggsism, whether applied to the Scrip-

# Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

A great many people whose time has been too much absorbed with business or whose absence from the country has prevented them from growing up in understanding of some of its new features, must be wondering why Mr. JOHN JAMES CORBETT, American bottoms, and this whether on the a 190-pounder or more when fit, a big man of great strength, yet a veritable HIAWATHA sapling in his nervous force and physical snap, refrains from uttering an ejaculatory "Yea" to Mr. ROBERT FITZSIMMONS's invitation to put on the boxing gloves and box for a purse of thousands and the championship of the world. There is no sound ground for supposing Cornert to be in the slightest de gree personally afraid of any man. He has fought JACKSON and SULLIVAN, drawing with one and whipping the other. If he refrains from his old-time rush to the ringside, it is for business reasons, and they are very clearly in evidence.

CORBETT's defeat of MITCHELL and his scaring Jackson away from a contest are still capital on which he is making money on the stage. He wears the champion's belt, and well enough can wisely be let alone. Were his chance of winning to Firzsim prefer as a business man-and the gloved commerce and commercial talent-to of let this opportunity of adding Firzsimmons to his list go by, and continue his business in its present form. The glory of defeating Fitzsimmons would be next to nothing for him, and though the chance of his being beaten may be small, sides, there is in CORBETT the opposition of human nature to letting another man gain more than he is thought entitled to, and FITZSIMMONS would do that in the champion's eyes if he obtained nothing more than the renown of championship matchmaking.

pugilist, he boxes like a professor and strikes like a giant. The manner in which he implores or plagues CORRETT to come to the scratch with him auggests a confident and sincere belief that he can whip CORRETT. Such matches, however, have been tried before. BILLY EDWARDS, who years ago pounded his own classmen so hard as to get a reputation for hitting as powerful as the class above him, thought that he could tackle MITCHELL, a middle weight, and, trying it, was snuffed out almost at the first breath. JACK DEMPSEY, a 140-pounder or more, went up to face this same FITZSIM-MONS, about twenty pounds heavier than he, with the same prestige of victories won below and the same enthusiastic encouragement by a large circle of admirers that now attend Firzsimmons; and he was left in the darkness of defeat in about two chops of FITZSIMMONS'S good right arm. Wonder as he is, we can discover no valid reason for supposing that if this 160-pounder meets CORBETT, whose 190 pounds of strength is of the quality which makes weight tell, history will not repeat itself.

### Tights.

We stand with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in its war upon those unsightly posters bearing indecorous pic tures of actors or actresses, which are to be seen at times in some of the streets of Brooklyn, or even of New York. The members of the Brooklyn branch of the Union who began the war there last week, are enlisted in a proper cause. Some of the posters against which they have turned

their arms are very offensive. We object to these posters because of their mmodesty. Some of them are markedly indecent. It is not merely because people of both sexes are pictured in tights, that we object to them; for there need not be any impropriety in appearing upon the stage in decent tights, or in giving pictures of those who thus appear; it is because of their essential viciousness.

We object to the public display of the vicious pictures, because it is repulsive to pure-minded women, young and old, wedded and unwedded, as well as to their fathers and brothers. There is proof of this in the protests that are made against them.

We object to it because it is unlawful under the statutes of the State of New York. The law in the case ought to be and can very easily be enforced, without the least in fringement of the rights of anybody. We object to the bad posters for artistic

reasons. The colored pictures which they bear are nearly always uncomely, and the persons represented in them often look like louches, though in tights. Let the law be applied to these scandal-

us posters. In its behalf we stand with the W. C. T. U. The war that has been begun in Brooklyn is a righteous war.

We countenance it regardless of our contempt for the preposterous censorship upon books and works of art which that ignorant crank, ANTHONY W. COMSTOCK, has for many years tried to set up, and in the application of which he has within the past few weeks made himself more than ever a laughing stock and a nuisance. This is not case in which Comstockism is involved.

The public posting of flaring broadsides, bearing improper pictures, ought to be stopped. The managers who are responsible for the existence of such posters, ought to stop it, for their own sake, and for the sake of the persons represented in shameless ways, without making it necessary for the W. C. T. U. to call upon the law or the authorities. The posting of bad shows is prejudicial to the best interests of the stage.

A deserved tribute to one of the best Judges in these United States: The nomination of EDGAR M. CULLEN in Brooklyn yesterday to be his own successor as a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of fourteen years.

On another page of THE SUN we print this morning a remarkable article by Siz ROBERT BALL, F. R. S., on the possibility of human existence in other worlds than ours. Si ROBERT BALL was for many years Astronomes Royal for Ireland, a position which he resigned two years ago to become professor of astronoms at Cambridge University. He is one of the leading astronomers of the day; his writings both technical and popular, have been of great value in spreading a knowledge of astronomy among the English-speaking people of both hemispheres; his utterances are authoritative, and entitled to attention and consideration. His article in to-day's Sun is a clear though brief statement of the reasons for believing that life may exist on other planets, and his deductions are logical and forcibly expressed. We are glad to publish the article, which we commend to the thoughtful attention of our readers. Any person who omits to read it will deprive himself of an intellectual pleasure.

The same number of THE SUN which told of the Lucania's crossing the Atlantic in 5 days 8 hours and 38 minutes also furnished the information that the sulky with which Alix trotted in 2:04% at Columbus was largely of aluminum and weighed only twenty-one pounds, or about half the weight of the sulky which Maud S, had to draw in her day. When we have a Lucania made of aluminum she will cross the Atlantic in five days.

We do not desire the London Times to be deceived on a question of great importance, and we therefore confirm by documentary evidence its own suspicion that the Hon, WILLIAM L. Witson was mistaken when he said over there in England that "protection had been overthrown" in America. Instead of being mistaken, Mr. Wilson was simply telling what is not so. The occasion on which he told the truth was when he first laid his Tariff bill before the House of Representatives, saying, "This bill no more professes to be purged of protection than to be free from errors in details. Great interests do exist whose existence and prosperity it is no part of our reform to imperil

It seems to be a dispensation of Providence that the statesmen who, in one way or another, work up Mugwump reputations for personal purity and high character, are, as a rule, gentlemen whose words had always better be pared with their deeds.

Farmer Dunn's cyclone has gone to sea. The Farmer himself ought also to go to sea and learn something about the weather. He at least should know by this time that cyclones fired from Cuba rarely carry as far as New York, and the few that do arrive here from that quarter are usually very tired after their long exertion. But, all the same, the Farmer is a jolly good fellow, and we hope the next cyclone won't treat him so shabbly; or better, that he will not treat himself so shabbily as to predict the thing that happens not. Anybody can do that.

A new publication of this city. La Revista ternucional, a monthly compendium of current ought, edited by Schor L. L. Vicente, has just issued its first number in very attractive typographical form. It reprints in Spanish the substance of the lesreview articles of the month; the contents of this first number giving a good impression of the intellectual catholicity of the editor. It includes summaries of the Serdmer article on Maxico and Maximilian, the Civil Wars in South America, from the North Ameri-cian Series; the Périer Dymasty, from to remarks, Lord Sallabury's Address before the British Association; Cores and its Inhabitants, from the intensphily; ar-Seribuer article on Mexico and Maximilian This seems to be no more than an importial Corea and its inhanitants, from the formings of their on Late Biblical Dissoveries. Women in Government Employment, Communication with the Planet Mars, and so on. The language is free from exaggaraview of the relations between FITZSIMMONS

"THE IRISH CINCULAR."

A Letter from Mr. Michael Bavitt. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Under the above caption you publish a news despatch from London, bearing date Sept. 8, which contains as many untruths about certain Irish leaders and as many misrepresentations of the facts of the case as could well be crammed into so small a portion of your space. I do not in any way streibute this to any intention on your part to put an unfair complexion upon what was in reality a trivial incident, nor do I place any blame in the matter upon your usually wellbrmed London correspondent. Some news sgency unfriendly to the Irish party must have supplied or inspired this despatch, with the obect of doing injury in the States to the hor rule cause.

The statements to which I refer more partie larly are these : "It [this circular] was obvious s general appeal to the English Liberals to contribute to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and Messrs. McCarthy, Dillon, and Tom O'Connor must have been cognizant of it. \* \* \* Mr. McCarthy is certain to retire from the Presidency at the expiration of his term, and Healy apparently has it in his power to name his suc cessor, if not to assume the office himself.

Michael Davitt warmly defends the acceptance of the contributions of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth, and frankly says he wishes that more Liberals would follow their example. \* \* Mr. Davitt Insinuates that Healy, for his own advantage, would not hesttate to accept any man's money."

These are, one and all, very malicious, or equalignorant, assertions, without any real foundstion in truth or in fact. There was no appeal, general or otherwise, made to English Liberals n the circular in question, while neither Mess McCarthy, Dillon, or O'Connor sanctioned the ending of it, nor knew of any such circulars having been sent to any Englishman until the publication of Lord Tweedmouth's letter revealed the circumstance that some person or persons in the office of the National League of Great Britain, in London, had, without any Irish authority, addressed some of these circulars to English as well as Irish home rulers.

Mr. McCarthy has no intention whatever of retiring" from the Chairmanship of the Irish party. The office is only held from session to ession, and you may rely upon it that, when the next session of Parliament opens, the present occupant of the chair of the Irish party will be reelected without opposition. Mr. Healy may do many foolish things (as he has also done many wise and useful ones), but he is not likely to run himself against the claims of Justin McCarthy. You may also take it for granted, I think, tha the Irish party which deposed the late Mr. Parnell is not likely to choose Mr. Healy as its leader yet a while.

It is the very reverse of true to say that I warmly defended the acceptance of the conributions, and frankly said I wished that more tributions, and frankly said I wished that more Liberals would follow suit." What I did say was that under the circumstances it would be, in Mr. McCarthy's words, "stupid rudenees." to return to Mr. Gladstone a contribution which was manifestly sent as a token of his unabated warm interest in home rule, but under the erroneous impression that the subscription was asked for by the Irish leaders. I condemned, however, the sending of the circulars to English home rulers as a mistake made by unauthorized persons, but at the same time I took strong exception to the conduct of Mr. Healy in deliberately misrepresenting the whole transaction, and in thereby conduct of Mr. Healy in deliberately misrepre senting the whole transaction and in thereby joining the Times and other Unionist organs it striking at his own colleagues in a pretended defence of the character and reputation of the very party whose head and organization he was assailing.

assailing.

It is equally untrue to say that "Mr. Davitt insinuates that Healy for his own advantage would not hesitate to accept any man's money." No word of mine in this controversy could be No word of mine in this controversy could be tortured into any such statement. I found fault with Mr. Healy's unscrupulous attack upon men who are his colleagues in the Irish party and his seniors in service to the Irish cause, but I made no charge, direct or indirect, against his personal character. There is nothing in his career, to my knowledge, that would lend itself to any suggestion against Mr. Healy's reputation for honesty and unselfishness.

This whole affair has been magnified from its natural aspect of a molehili-sized incident into a mountain of sensational political scandal, belongs to what is known on this side of the Atlantic as "the silly season," and the annual discovers of the silly season," and the annual

beiongs to what is known on this side of the Atlantic as "the silly season," and the annual discovery of the sea scripent by British newspaper correspondents has been eclipsed this fall in public interest by the opportune discovery of so much significance and political possibilities in "the Irish circular."

THE SUN has always been fair to the Irish party and most friendly to home rule, and as its cable news is widely read in America I am anxious to correct the very unfair and thoroughly unfriendly statements which have found their way on this occasion from some hostile London source into your columns. Yours truly, MICHAEL DAVIT.

LAND LEAGUE COTTAGE. BALLTBRACE, COUNTY DUBLIN, Sept. 22.

AS A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. Views of Hill's Nomination Presented by a

Really Impartial Jourful, From the Post-Express. Senator Hill is one of the few strictly truthful men plain spoken; and he means what he says. If he wants an office, he makes no whining preter desiring it; and when he declared that he did not wish to be a caudidate for Governor, there can be no honest suspicion that he was laying plans to become a candidate; but a false interpretation of his action will be easy and may be effective. Unless we are greatly mistaken, he is by no means satisfied with his position. Senator Hill is a very able man and the master of every species of political tactics. He is a powerful speaker; he is a skilful organizer; he makes a judi-

cious selection of the lines of partisan attack and de fence. Above all, he is the idel of the Der masses of this State. They have felt no such love for any other leader since Boratto Seymour retired from active life. Therefore, although it was imprudent for him to accept a nomination, the party, in nominating him, made the best possible effort to extricate itself from the difficulties into which it had drifted. The struggle for the control of the State will now bee a serious one. Had any other caudidate been chosen after the retirement of Flower there would have been nothing worth calling a struggle.

For Senator Hill the struggle has obvious risks. He will have to justify an important measure, the main issue in the canvass, for which he did not vote. He will have to defend an Administration whose in many matters he disapproves. And he will lay himself open to the political treachery of the very men for whom he makes the sacrifice. They hate him and they may kelp to defeat him and then claim that the disaster was due, not to the evil record made by the national Administration but to the candidacy of Hill. Already Mr. Cloveland has refused to say a word of propuragement to the New York Live encouragement to the New York Democracy; and already the New York Times has denounced the outcome of the Saratoga Convention.

While defeat will involve a serious loss of prestige

for Senator Hill and enable opponents to say, if he should be a candidate for the Presidential nomination In 1896, that he cannot carry his own State, what ad vantage will there be for him in victory? So far as the national Democracy is concerned, his popularity in this State, which was always clear, will be demonstrated once more. If he goes back to the Governor-ship, he will have to absendon his career in the Senate, where he has become easily the foremost man. And if he refuses to accept the Governorship after an election, the whole canvass will be regarded as a partisan To sum the matter up: The State Democracy in

To sum the matter up: The state bemocracy in nominating Mr. Hill paid him the poorest compliment and did him the worst service in its power. It santched at the only chance of success, but there are sacrifices that a party ought not to ask from a leader and sacrifices that a leader ought not to make for a party.

There is little doubt that the Republicans are somewhat dazed and disheartened for the moment by the nomination of Senator Hill, and there is a posthat they may be turned aside into a canvass against rad of a canvass against the Democratio

Scuator Hill Buring the Enthusiasm of his

Nomination. From the Post-Expres

party and its recent record.

The most wonderful part of the day's proceedings, owever, was the attitude of the man in the chair (Itili). Never from the time his name was first mentioned until his nomination by counties had been
made in due form, did he move a muscle, or give any
indication of the intense feelings that must have possoused his soul. During that half hour of intense excitement he alone in whose honor and at the mention
of whose name the entire demonstration took place,
was apparently unmoved. Among thousands of peliing mathins and madmon he was cain and cool. It
was a remarkable exhibition of mere and self-restraint, and though men falled to notice it under the
excitement of the moment, it was the subject of conshierable remark later. Not even a smill overspread
his face, his storn countenance never relaxed, his [Hill]. Never from the time his name was first menhis face, his storn countenance never relaxed, his hand never trembled, his whole frame and his every

If in need of a remedy for a sore throater a bad sough or cold, use promptly by Jayre's Expectorant, a useful medicine to keep in the bouse because of the great heightloses in all lung and threat broater.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY, From the luxuries and fascinations of New-

ort life to the rural environmentof the county fair seems to have been this year an easy step for society folk. The smart young married ladies who were golfing and wheeling, dancing. dining, and picnicking a short time since at the City by the Sea have reappeared at the Westhester, Queens County ..... Dutchess County agricultural shows, witte they have in the cattle, watched the races, admired the pump kins, and regaled themselves with peanuts and popcorn. At Poughkeepsie, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mr. Reginald W. Rives have been frequent visitors to the fair grounds, where the gentlemen each won a prize for his four-inhand team. The triumph, however, was not unife that of the schoolboy who boasted of standing second in his class when there were only two in it, as Mr. Astor and Mr. Rives were the sole competitors in that line. Mr. L. P. Morton, on the contrary, had rivals in the field, but his Guernsey cattle captured every prize. Fortunately but thirteen head were entered, for, if the entire herd of 160 had been on exhibition, probably every one of the horned heads would have been crowned with victory. Mrs. Marion Story and Mrs. Thomas A. Mattland were the lucky winners of first-class honors for their ponies and tandems at White Plains, where a large proportion of the Westchester County Club as day by day and blocked the roads with their coaches, breaks, and dog carts.

Nor was Long Island behindhand in its patron age of the fair at Mineola, Hempetead and Rockaway, Roslyn and Cedarhurst, ser of interested spectators, and on Thursday Mr. William C. Whitney appeared on the grounds in his four-in-hand drag, accompanied by his son and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Mr. Whitney is occupying Mr. Stanley Mortimer's superb place at Westbury, and probably finds the enjoyments of a luxurious domestic life more congenial to his taste than the whirlpool of politics. Long Island has a good lookout for its autumn season. Hunting will begin next week, and the M. F. H. of the Meadowbrook hounds, Mr. Frank Griswold, has already arranged for the meets. Every cottage at Hempsead, Westbury, and Meadowbrook is occupied, and the only promi-nent absentees will be Mr. and Mrs. Ladenburg, who have rented the Ousis for the autumn months. Only the horse show and the opening of grand opera will break up this pleasant colony, who fill their houses with their friends and have all the pleasures of town life with a hundred others that big cities fail to furnish.

Meanwhile Newport is settling down to the uiet and monotony of its autumn season. One by one the lovely homes along the cliffs put up heir ugly shutters and lock and bar their from gates, and the extinguishment of residences that a short time since were abiaze with life and color is necessarily depressing to those who remain. It gives time for retrospection, however, and a passing in review of the events of a Newport season, with their lights and shadows, pains and pleasures, all more or less colored by the individuals who called them into existence, may not be altogether unprofitable for those who took an active part in them, or even viewed the panorama from a distance.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Hunnewell on Thursday next at All Saints' Chapel, Newport, is keeping many people in Newport who ould have left a week ago, and who will certainly come to town on Friday or Saturday of his week. Several new arrivals are looked for, however, who will add very much to the intering. Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and their daughters will be at Chateau sur-Mer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane are expected at the villa at Ochre Point, which Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has occupied during the summer. Mrs. Admiral Baldwin will revisit Snug Harbor after long absence, and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and her children, who arrived by the Luit is said, for several months. Meanwhile gayety at Lenox is growing slowly.

one of the peculiarities of this nest in the mountains is that nobody ever knows when the season picnics go on as long as there is any one to enjoy hem; and when the more prominent cottag like Mrs. Sloane and Mrs. Stokes, fold their tents and quietly steal away, the season suddenly collapses, houses are closed, and all the gay set disappear in a twinkling. How long golfing and bicycling may entice their victims to remain it is impossible to say. At present golf is the universal craze, and, oddly enough, is more popular with the women than with the There is something about Berkshire air that tends to masculine indolence, and the men, to lounge on the club veranda or to drive over hill and dale behind fast horses, to wearing out to public life. To the individual he is frank with his yes or no; and he keeps his word. To the public he is A good deal of proficiency has been acquired by the girls and young married women, under the instruction of a professional trainer, and Miss Greenleaf already drives a very good ball. Miss Helen Stokes is a most enthusiastic player, and begins practice at an early hour every morning Mrs. George Turnure, Miss Anne and Miss Kitty Cameron, Mrs. Joseph Burden, Miss Anna Sands, and Miss Emily Sloans are fast becoming experts. Mr. Sloane has had links laid out on his own grounds, and they are the favorite resort of the gay world for many hours of the day, His beautiful tennis lawns are for the time being comparatively neglected.

Among Mrs. Sloane's present house party are Mr. and Mrs. George Barclay, Mavroyeni Bey, and Baron Le Ghait. Mrs. Barelay was formerly Miss Beatrice Chapman, and is in this country for the first time since she went abroad after her marriage. Mr. Barclay has recently been appointed Secretary to the British Legation at Madrid, whither he will proceed as soon as his leave of absence expires.

A very pretty wedding was that of Miss Isabel Hunnewell and Mr. Herbert M. Harriman, which was celebrated at the country place of Mr. Arthur Hunnewell, in Wellesley, near Boston. The bride looked extremely well in a very chic gown of white satin and point lace with a profusion of diamond ornaments. The wedding breakfast was served on the lawn, where picturesque groups of trees afforded abundant shade. Among the ushers were Mr. Belnont Tiffany, Mr. Columbus Baldwin, Mr. Lawrence Kip of this city, and Mr. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia

The cards have been issued for the wedding of Miss May Perkins and Mr. Kintzing Post at Glen Cove, L. L. on the 24th of October. The ceremony will be performed in the Episcopal church of the village, and will be followed by the usual breakfast at Pembroke, Mrs. Perkins's country home.

The engagement has been announced of Mr. William R. Hunter of Newport to Miss Edith Norman, daughter of Mr. George Norman and sister of Mrs. Frederick Prince of Boston. Mr. Hunter belongs to the old and well-known fame ily of Newport Hunters, has several charming sisters, and is foremost in promoting theatricals, tableaux, and other social diversions, es-

pecially among the winter colony. English journals mention the approaching marriage of Mrs. Horace Helyar, who was familiarly known as "the beautiful Mrs. Hels yar" during her residence in this country, when her late husband was attached to the British Embassy in Washington, to Mr. John Savile Lumley, who will succeed to Lord Savile's title and estates when that venerable

nobleman is gathered to his fathers. The engagement that is currently reported, although it has never been officially appounced of Miss Helen Carroll of Baltimore to Lieut, Charles von Teuff-Kirchen, an officer in a Bavarian cavalry regiment, has awakened a great deal of interest both here and abroad. Miss Carroll, who has a long line of distinguished and cestors on her father's side and a large independent fortune derived from her mother, who was a daughter of the late Royal Phelps, is young and very handsome girl, and so great s musical enthusiast that she has spent the last summer at Bayrouth with her chaperon, and has kept open house there, it is said, for friends and relatives who share her artistic tastes. Two of Miss Carroll's sisters have married French and German noblemen, and it is therefore no surprising, though somewhat to be regretted, that she has cast in her lot with a foreigner,